

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1980

Established 1887

Move Against Arab Acreage

U.S. Rebukes Israel for Land Plan

Demand Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 13

The United States

criticized Israel's

proposal to expropriate

1,000 acres of Arab

land in the West Bank

of Jerusalem.

The move, which

would allow Jewish

settlements to be

built on the land,

was announced

by the State

Department today.

The move would

be a violation of

the 1949 Armistice

Agreements, which

guarantee the right

of return for Arab

refugees.

The move would

also be a violation

of the 1948 UN

Resolution 181,

which calls for the

establishment of a

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Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has taken

responsibility for the move.

Mr. Vance has agreed to testify

before the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee on the administration's

Middle East policy. The hearing

was originally scheduled for today

but has been postponed until next

Thursday.

The administration has mounted

a major effort to mollify supporters

of Israel in the United States. But

at the same time, Mr. Carter has

indicated that the U.S. opposition to

Israel's establishment of Jewish

settlements in occupied areas remains.

This was underscored by yester-

day's statement.

The State Department took the

stand in response to a broad

resolution of inquiry taken up

yesterday by the House Foreign

Affairs Committee.

Introduced by three House

members who take it to the House

floor unless the committee acts on

it, the resolution calls on the president

to furnish the House with "all

notes, documents, memoranda and

other items in his possession and

control" concerning the vote and

Mr. Carter's subsequent labeling of

it as a mistake.

Assistant Secretary of State Brian

Atwood told the committee that

much of the requested information

falls into the category of advice

provided to the president and

discussions between the president

and his senior advisers during the

decision-making process.

All of it, whether written or

exchanged orally, "relates to the

conduct of sensitive consultations

in the conduct of our foreign

relations," a field entitled to the

highest category of executive

privilege," said

Mr. Atwood in a three-page letter.

He said "we cannot provide

information of this type."

Only the president can directly

invoke executive privilege, but

Mr. Atwood indicated Mr. Carter

plans to do so if the resolution

of inquiry should be adopted.

The United States deplores the

decision reportedly taken by the

government of Israel to expropriate

approximately 1,000 acres of land

in occupied territory," Hodding

Carter 3d, the State Department

spokesman, said at a news briefing.

Jerusalem was divided between

1948 and 1967 with Jordan controlling

the eastern, older, part of the

city, which was incorporated into

Jordanian territory along with the

land on the western side of the

Jordan River.

As a result of the Six-Day War in

June, 1967, Israel gained control of

East Jerusalem and the West Bank

of the Jordan.

Annexation

It quickly announced the annexation

of East Jerusalem to Jewish-

controlled West Jerusalem and

vowed that Jerusalem would always

be the capital of Israel and would

never again be divided.

In annexing the former Jordanian

half of the city, Israel also added

additional land to Jerusalem drawn

from the Arab land surrounding the

city.

The expropriated land comes

from the part of Jerusalem that

was added to the city in 1967 and

State Department officials said that

this was why it was referred to as

occupied territory in the statement

yesterday.

The government of Prime Minister

Menachem Begin has consistently

rejected the term of "occupied

territory" for any part of Jerusalem

or the West Bank. The government

sees those lands as liberated by

Israel and historically part of it.

Negotiations

Mr. Begin agreed at Camp David

in September, 1978, that negotia-

tions could take place to decide the

future of the West Bank, populated

largely by Arabs.

He has refused, however, to in-

clude East Jerusalem in the land

subject to negotiation. This is a

major point of contention in the

negotiations with Egypt and the

United States now taking place.

Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S.

representative to the United Na-

tions, said on July 14, 1967, that the

United States rejected Israel's un-

ilateral annexation of East

Jerusalem and said the city's future

must be settled through negotia-

tions "of all problems arising out

of the recent conflict."

Occupied Territory

On July 1, 1969, Charles Yost,

who had become UN representa-

tive, said the United States believed

that "the part of Jerusalem that

was under the control of Israel in

the June war, like other areas

occupied by Israel, is occupied

territory and hence subject to the

provisions of international law

governing the rights and

obligations of an occupying

power."

The United States believed, Mr.

Yost said, that "an occupier may

not confiscate or destroy private

property."

At Camp David, Mr. Begin

refused to sign the agreement if it

contained any inclusion of

Jerusalem as territory subject to

negotiations. Mr. Carter, in a

separate letter to President Anwar

Sadat of Egypt, said the U.S. view

on Jerusalem was contained in the

remarks of Mr. Goldberg and Mr.

Yost.

15 Die in Lesotho Crash

MASERU, Lesotho, March 13

(UPI) — Fifteen members of the

Basotho troupe, a professional

dance group, were killed and 21

injured, many of them seriously,

when their truck overturned and

tumbled down a steep embankment

today in the Maluti mountains, po-

lice said.

Carter Bids Firms Halt Olympic Supply

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP)

— President Carter yesterday asked

all U.S. companies scheduled to

provide such Summer Olympics

products as pole vault pits, scoring

devices and even baggage X-ray

equipment voluntarily to stop ship-

ping their merchandise to the Mos-

cow Games.

Mr. Carter's action, affecting be-

tween \$15 million and \$20 million

in merchandise, is his latest step

in response to the Soviet interven-

tion in Afghanistan. White House

officials said it also was meant to

appease Olympic athletes, whom

Mr. Carter has also asked not to

participate in the Games.

For the moment, Mr. Carter is

merely requesting that companies

not participate. White House and

Commerce Department officials

will call the individual firms in-

volved to request compliance, ad-

ministration officials said.

But "the question of whether the

government should exercise its legal

powers to ban Olympic-related ex-

ports remains under advisement,"

a Commerce statement said. Products

that would be sent to the Olympics

are exported under general licenses

rather than validated licenses,

which require prior Commerce ap-

proval.

The government could place the

Olympic items under validated li-

censes, as it did with agricultural

products banned from export to

Russia, but that move is still being

studied, a White House official said

last night.

From a public relations stand-

point it would be disastrous to go

around the president's request,"

the official said. "If the companies

respond to the president's request, it

would have some effect."

The Coca-Cola Co. had planned

to distribute its product as the

official drink during the Games. A

company spokesman said the com-

pany had no comment on Mr.

Carter's request.

Not Sure

Officials of AMF, which supplies

equipment to other countries' teams,

said they were not sure what

equipment, if any, they would be

supplying to the Olympics.

In addition to pole vaulters,

Olympic swimmers may be affected

because Mr. Carter's request would

cover the ANTI Co. and Hind

Wells Inc., which are scheduled to

supply swimming pool equipment.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



NBC-TV news film, shot by Iranian militants and released Tuesday, shows hostages Barry Rosen, top, having his chest checked by a Red Cross doctor and, below, Marine Sgt. Rodney Sickmann, left, and Cpl. William Gallegos exercising.

Filmed U.S. Captives Show Depression, Expert Claims

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP) — The 11 U.S. hostages shown in a

film made by Iranian militants appear listless, depressed and bereft of emotion

— symptoms of long captivity, a psychiatrist says.

In the film, hostage Barry Rosen complains to an Iranian Red Cross

doctor of "a condition where I constantly have things going wrong inside

me . . . like my heart beating fast."

But two others, Marine Cpl. William Gallegos and Sgt. Rodney Sick-

mann, smiled and seemed fit. Cpl. Gallegos, who appeared in an NBC

interview in December, used a hand exerciser and did several situps. "Ex-

ercise — that's all we do," he said.

Excerpts of the film were aired yesterday on NBC's Nightly News, and a

complete version with 11 hostages was shown later in the evening. Most of

the captives, said psychiatrist Steven Paez, an expert on terrorism and

hostages, seemed "listless, bereft of physical movement, emotional move-

ment. They were lacking in emotional spontaneity," he told NBC News.

In Washington, the State Department said today it has convincing evi-

dence that all of the estimated 50 Americans are alive and within the U.S.

Embassy in Tehran. Declining to be identified, an official said "the pre-

ponderance of evidence [was] accumulated in a relatively recent period."

"From an accumulation of recent reports of one kind or another, we

have concluded that the preponderance of evidence is that all 50 are alive

and inside the compound," the official said. He said he could not detail the

reports, adding: "We do not have a firsthand confirmation, nor can I tell

you even now that anybody has seen all 50."

Until now, the department has said it could not be certain the hostages

held since Nov. 4 were all alive or that some had not been taken elsewhere

by their captors. No outside observer had seen them all, nor has mail been

House Panel Votes to Restrict Disclosures of CIA Operations

By Michael J. Gorman

NEW YORK — A House panel of the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted yesterday to restrict the CIA's ability to disclose information about its operations.

General Gets 10-Year Term for Slaying

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won approval last week from a Foreign Affairs subcommittee on a rule calling for prior notice to Congress of all covert operations but he trimmed it back substantially in the face of opposition from the CIA and committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.

The final version, co-sponsored by Rep. Hamilton and Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., calls for advance notice of covert activities to the intelligence committees but with two broadly stated exceptions.

Under the measure, "the president may defer, for the shortest practicable period, such prior notice if, at the time the report is given, the president certifies that such deferral was essential to meet extraordinary circumstances affecting the vital interest of the United States or was essential to avoid unreasonable risk to the safety of security of the personnel or methods employed."

Rep. Hamilton said that he meant this provision to be invoked only in highly unusual circumstances but some members expressed fear that it would become a rule rather than an exception.

"The president can certify these conditions any time he wants," said Rep. Donald Pease, D-Ohio.

"We're essentially saying here that whenever the president is so inclined there can be a covert operation without notification to Congress" for as long as he chooses.

Rep. Pease moved to add a provision that would require the president at least to tell the intelligence committees that an unspecified covert operation is about to be undertaken, but the idea was rejected.

"It would provide a field day for the press," said Rep. David Bowen, D-Miss.

Rep. Pease vainly sought to remind his colleagues that the notification themselves were supposed to be tightly guarded secrets.

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LAW AND ORDER — Justice Dan Eddy packs a pistol in his Dallas courtroom. He says he intends to carry it until he gets a bailiff to protect him from the "murderers, robbers, rapists and thieves" who appear at hearings.

U.S. Jury Rejects Madness Plea Gacy Convicted of 33 Murders

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

CHICAGO, March 13 (NYT) — John Wayne Gacy was found guilty yesterday of 33 murders, more than any other mass killer in U.S. history.

The jury of seven men and five women reached the verdict after less than two hours of deliberation, indicating that it was unswayed by defense assertions that the 37-year-old building contractor was mentally ill and not responsible for the crimes.

The verdict followed 28 days of testimony in the trial, which began more than a year after a young man's body was found in a crawl space under Gacy's suburban home. More bodies were found, and Gacy was eventually charged with murdering 33 boys and young men lured to his home with the promise of jobs, but for the purpose of sex, from 1972 to 1978.

Sexual Assault
Gacy was also convicted of deviate sexual assault and of taking indecent liberties with a minor, 15-year-old Robert Fiest, whose disappearance more than two years ago led to Gacy's arrest.

Gacy was arrested Dec. 22, 1978, and charged with murdering the Fiest youth, whose prosecutors said was his last victim. He subsequently told investigators of committing other murders.

Twenty-eight bodies were found in the crawl space, another beneath Gacy's garage, and four more in the Des Plaines River. Eleven remain unidentified.

At issue in the trial was not whether Gacy had committed the slayings; the evidence of his guilt was overwhelming and he had confessed on three occasions. Instead, arguments centered on whether he was a cold-blooded killer who had planned the killings, or a mentally diseased man who was incapable of understanding his actions.

The 108 witnesses included relatives and friends of Gacy who described him as the product of a tortured childhood, defense psychiatrists who depicted him as psychologically incompetent, and prosecution psychiatrists who said he was well aware of his actions.

The prosecutors reconstructed the details of how Gacy lured his victims to his home with the promise of high-paying jobs, engaged in sex with them, then killed them, most by strangulation.

In closing arguments on Tuesday, assistant state's attorney Terry Sullivan spent more than three hours detailing 23 of the killings. He described Gacy as "an evil, vile and diabolical man, a sadistic animal" who had "snuffed out 33 lives like they were candles."

In his closing arguments, defense attorney Sam Amirante said, "John Gacy is a madman who has been reaching out, saying, 'Stop me before I kill again.'"



John Gacy

Mr. Amirante pleaded with the jurors to find Gacy guilty by reason of insanity, "take the first step to have him studied, to try to prevent something like this from happening again."

Criminologist Sheldon Glueck Dies, A Pioneer in Delinquency Detection

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT) — Sheldon Glueck, 83, the criminologist who developed prediction tables for detecting potential delinquents at early ages, died Monday night in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Glueck studied developing careers of youthful and adult offenders along with criminal law and penal practice for more than 50 years. He worked with his wife, the late Eleanor Tomoff Glueck, from their marriage in 1922, when both were graduate students at Harvard, until her death in 1972.

Their books include "Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency," a 10-year comparison of 500 delinquent boys matched with 500 nondelinquents, all from slum backgrounds. The widely hailed "Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Perspective" was a 15-year follow-up of those subjects.

Using actuarial methods, the Gluecks identified 40 "highly deviant" factors in forecasting the existence and level of criminal behavior, five of them in the family and social background. Taking into consideration "nature as well as nurture," the Gluecks also studied body types, physical health and defects or malformations.

Lillian Ngoyi

SOWETO, South Africa, March 13 (AP) — Lillian Ngoyi, 68, known as Ma Ngoyi and widely regarded as the matriarch of South Africa's black rights movement, died yesterday.

Sir Roland Symonette

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 13 (UPI) — Sir Roland Symonette, 81, who became the Bahamas' first prime minister in 1964 after the island nation was granted its independence by Britain, died today.

Sir Roland was a leader in opening the Bahamas nation to foreign investment in tourism and clearing the way for its gambling casinos on Paradise and Grand Bahama islands. He served in the Bahamian Parliament for nearly 50 years.

Carter Wants Freer Hand in Foreign Aid

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, March 13 (LAT) — The Carter administration is asking Congress to repeal some major post-Vietnam restrictions imposed on the foreign aid program, particularly military assistance, it was disclosed yesterday.

Senate sources likened the repeal effort to the administration's proposal to remove congressional restrictions on the Central Intelligence Agency, a move that has generated a major confrontation with Congress.

"It's a pattern that seems to be developing across the board since the Iranian and Afghanistan crises," said a staff member of the State Foreign Relations Committee.

The foreign aid restrictions proposed for repeal would strengthen the president's independence in running the aid program, while diminishing congressional control over how the program is operated.

The request or repeal of the restrictions surfaced yesterday during questioning of Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher at a Foreign Relations Committee hearing.

Mr. Christopher, testifying in support of the administration's request for \$8.9 billion in new foreign aid spending authority, was asked about nine separate aid program restrictions proposed for repeal.

"What is the reason for this trend away from congressional input on aid programs?" Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., who presided at the hearing, asked.

Mr. Christopher replied that the administration had "reviewed all foreign assistance legislation and found anomalies in the law and restrictions that we hope we might persuade [Congress] to relax."

Contending that the administration is taking advantage of shifts in public opinion after the Iranian and Afghanistan crises, Sen. McGovern said: "They sense a change in attitude as Vietnam fades from memory and with Iran and Afghanistan they feel this may be the time to press for relaxation of restrictions."

"Some of them [the restrictions] may be unreasonable, but I wanted to serve notice that Congress will take a hard look at what they are requesting and won't change anything unless they make a good case. One of their proposals looks like they want their [foreign aid] advisers to be able to go to war. That's how we got started in Vietnam."

Sen. McGovern was referring to a proposal that would change a 1976 law so U.S. military assistance advisers could play a noncombat support role if an aid-receiving country where they were serving was attacked.

Other administration proposals, according to Foreign Relations Committee sources, would:

- Allow the president to waive all restrictions in present law so he could provide up to \$250 million in arms sales to any country if he determines such action is important to U.S. interests.
- Remove congressional review authority over third-country arms transfers under \$25 million where one nation buys U.S. arms and resells it to another.
- Remove congressional veto authority over arms sales to NATO nations and Japan, Australia and New Zealand.
- Remove congressional veto authority over U.S. military construction projects in excess of \$25 million in foreign countries. This would apply mainly to U.S. base projects in the Gulf region.
- Increase from \$10 million to \$50 million the president's authority to draw upon Department of Defense weapons stocks for transfer to a foreign country without congressional approval.
- Provide the president with a \$50-million economic support contingency fund to be used at his discretion.
- Repeal the requirement that Congress be notified of commercial weapons sales to NATO countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

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20%	14%	indIA pf2.25	15. 4	15%	15	15
40%	25%	indUS 5.50	12.2 5	14%	10	26
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40%	15%	indUS 2.0	12. 2	10%	10%	10
42%	45%	inperR 3.32	6.0 7	23%	23%	35
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33%	23	inperR 3.28	8.5 4	26	25%	25
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Flash...Paris Bourse

MAR. 13, 1980

Fr. Franc

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE March 13	HIGH-LOW MARCH 13	P/E	YIELD [%]	RANK, PER SECT.— 74-77, 78	SHARES OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	985 - 472	605	696 - 645	9	5.2	12.14c- 33.40c- 33.39c	1,500	Copied increased by frs in one new share for four of Feb.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	177 - 125.80	160	160 - 160	9	5.2	14.08c- 15.90c- 17.55c	3,268	Net profit in 1979 = F. 85.53 copied F. 78,364,000 for 1979.
CRISFOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	87.50 - .52	70	72.80 - 68	—	—	-6.56c- — — — —	3,684	Parent company turnover in 1979 = 6,079 MF. (+ 0.8%).
ELF - AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	1540 - 445	1339	1422 - 1379	16	1.2	55.63c- 97.00c- 93.00c	17,729	Grouping: 78-79: net dividend frs. 8.30 to be paid December 1980.
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	367 - 303	335	341.50 - 336	4	3.9	54.30c- 69.55c- 81.40c	2,199	Net profit for year ending December 30, 79 = 80.56 MF.
IMETAL.....	Mining	119 - .52	119	124.50 - 119.10	26	3.2	5.22 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Planned merger with McAlister 2nd May share retroactively fr. 30/1/79.
L'OREAL.....	Cosmetics	729 - 610	644	670 - 651	11	3.5	16.12c- 19.11c- 14.80c	3,940	Consolidated turnover: 1979 = 6,538 MF. (+ 10.2%) vs. 5,934 MF. in 1978 (+ 10.2%).
MATRA.....	Electronic	9570 - 4899	8800	9050 - 8880	15	1.0	99.79 - 337.70 - 280	229	Parent company '79 turnover: 1979 = 2,534 MF. vs. 2,237 MF. in 1978.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverage	600 - 432.50	495	530 - 510	15	2.1	12.71c- 20.80c- 28.06	2,128	Financial consolidated turnover: 1979 = 2,300 MF. (+ 20%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	491 - 248	244	252.20 - 248	2	5.5	132.77 - 134.45c- 112.68c	12,312	Progressive Co-operation organized 1979 = 2,300 MF. (+ 20%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	229 - 70.20	188	191.50 - 190	—	3.7	— — — — —	5,480	1979 turnover before tax: Frs. 24,239,500,000 F.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	567 - 414	453	462 - 456	11	4.4	47.86c- 44.23c- 41.73c	926	Group cent. turnover as of Feb. 79 = 3,344 MF. (+ 15.2%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	125.50	128 - 126	10	5.6	6.34 - 4.37c- 13.00c	18,941	Gen. Europe '80ed, replacement of total election for 1979.
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	373.50 - 289.70	350.50	369.80 - 352	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Net profit 1977-78: 228 m. vs. Frs. 110 m. in 1978 at portfolio of FIAT 200.
SKOS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1760 - 850	835	891 - 850	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c- —	338	Consolidated turnover for Jan. 1980: 79 MF. vs. 69.73 MF. in 1979.
THOMSON-BRANDT.....	Electrical Electronic	273 - 165.50	196	204.50 - 200	9	5.5	28.40 - 27.19 - 27.16c	8,068	79 consolidated turnover: 1979 = 29,912 MF. vs. 22,848 MF. in 78 (+ 30%).

(a) Tax credit not included.

c: Consolidated.

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Continued on page 57

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

March 14, 1987
Page 8W

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. International Theater (tel: 31.62.72) — "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" (Zindel).
• Musikverein, Grosser Saal — March 15 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, J. Ferencsik conductor. S. Mitz violin (Brahms), March 16 at 7:30: Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Christopher Seaman conductor. I. Lili piano (Beethoven, Elgar), March 20 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, V. Neumann conductor. L. Popp soprano (Mozart, Mahler).
• Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — Through March 29: "Les Parents Terribles" (Cococtus), French Theatre of Vienna (in French).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — March 15, 21, 23 and 29 at 8:30: "Tosca," March 14 at 8:30: "Een Nacht in Venetie."
BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — To March 27: "Blaise Pascal," Theatre Radeau de Bruxelles.
• Forca National (tel: 345.50.50) — To March 15: "Mahler," Ballet of the 20th Century, tickets from TRM, tel: 218.12.01.

ENGLAND

LONDON. Camden Festival, March 16-30, (tel: 387.62.93), Collegiate Theatre — March 19, 21 and 22 at 7:30: British premiere of "The Italian Straw Hat" (Rota), New Opera Company, Logan Hall — March 18 at 7:30: "Mozart" (Tchadikovsky), Chelsea Opera Group, Shaw Theatre — March 17 and 18 at 7:30: Extempore Dance Company, March 19 and 20 at 7:30: Kathryn Poole and Richard Kane, March 16 at 7:30: "The Lyricist as Poet," lyrics by Noel Coward, Cole Porter, Ira Gershwin and Lorenz Hart read by Elaine Stritch, Vincent Price, Donald Sinden and Charles Osborne, St. Paul Hall — March 17 at 7:30: London Lute Ensemble (Dowland,

Byrd), Round House — March 17-22 at 7:30: Festival Jazz Week.
• National Theatre — Through April 15: "New York in Color," 160 photographs.
• Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — London Festival Ballet, Program includes: March 14, 15, 17 and 18 at 7:30: March 15 at 2:30: "Rosamunda," March 19, 20, 21 and 22 at 7:30: March 22 at 2:30: "Humors of Man," "Echoing of Trumpets" and "Eudes."
• Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — March 16 at 7:30: Philharmonia Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Sibelius, Rachmaninoff), March 17 at 8:30: Royal Philharmonia Orchestra, Myung-whun Chung conductor, Kyung-wha Chung violin (Kodaly, Mendelssohn, Dvorak), March 18 and 20 at 8: London Philharmonia Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti conductor (Wagner).

• Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66), Royal Opera — March 14, 17 and 20 at 8:30: "Lohengrin," Royal Ballet — March 15 at 2 and at 7:30: "The Four Seasons," "Gloria" and "The Concert," March 18 at 7:30: "La Fille mal Gardée," March 19 at 7:30: "La Fin du Jour," "Voluntaries" and "Mam'zelle Angot."

FRANCE

CANNES. Palais des Festivals — March 28-30: Sunny Bank Jumble Sale in aid of the Sunny Bank Anglo-American Hospital (tel: Cannes 68.26.96).
CRETEIL. Maison des Arts (tel: 899.94.50) — March 15 at 8:30: March 16 at 3:30: "La Maison d'Ana," Theatre du Limonaire, March 21 at 8:30: Bach Orchestra from Bonn, Herbert Erment conductor (Bach: "St. John's Passion").
NANCY. Grand Theatre de Nancy — March 14 and 15: "Les Trois Sœurs" (Chekhov), L'Atelier Theatral de Louvain, March 18 and 19: "Le Cirque Imperial," Theatre de la Courneuve.
PARIS. Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87) — March 19 and 20 at 10:30: March 21 and 22 at 8:30: Ingrid Caven.
• Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — To March 22 at 6:30: Dennis Wayne and Dancers.
• Pompidou Center (tel: 278.79.95) —

March 18-April 5 at 8:30: "Casta Diva" (Bajart), with Maurice Bajart and Anna Le Goe.
• Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — Through April 13: "L'Amérique aux Indépendents" exhibition includes sculptures, paintings by American and French painters 1820-1900.
• American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — March 20 at 9: "Ricochet," Conrad Cummings piano/synthesizer, Tom Buckner tenor, March 21 at 2: Workshop with Cummings and Buckner, March 21, 22 and 23 at 9: "One Day in May" (Light).
• Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.27.08) — March 14 at 7:30: Paris Orchestra, Karl Böhm conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak).
• Olympia (tel: 742.25.49) — To April 7 at 8:45: Enrico Macias.
• Comedie-Francaise (tel: 296.10.20) — March 15 and 16 at 8:30: "Tartuffe," March 14 at 8: "The Jokers" (blues).
• Pavillon Baltard, Nogent-sur-Marne (tel: 871.65.53) — "Eveque Beck 88," Program includes: March 14 at 7: Diesel and The Speciale, March 15 at 3: Dogs and Trust, March 16 at 3: Odeurs, Taxi Girl and the Squease.
PONTAISE. Musée de Pontaise, 4 Rue Lemercier (tel: 081.93.00) — March 22-May 4: Exhibition of sculptures by Morice Lipsi.

GREECE

ATHENS. Athina (tel: 823.73.30) — "Sweet Bird of Youth" (Tennessee Williams) with Melina Mercouri, Jules Dassin director. (tel: 322.14.59), Center Stage — "Papaïssas" (Melos), New Stage — "Eviction" (Dokras).
• Diana (tel: 362.69.56) — "The Lady at Maxim's" (Feydeau).

ITALY

MILAN. La Scala — March 15, 18, 21, 23, 27 and 30: "Tosca" (Puccini) directed by Soffi Orzava, Piccolo Scala — March 20, 22, 23 and 25: "La Testa di Bronzo" (Soliva).
ROME. Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel: 360.17.52) — March 19 at

9: Maria Tipo piano (Scriabin, Beethoven, Chopin).
• Vicolo dei Soldati (tel: 656.11.56) — "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde) (in English).
• Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — March 16, 19, 26, 29: "Elektra" (R. Strauss).
• Incontro d'Arte (tel: 679.76.25) — Through March 26: Picasso engravings.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO. Centre de Congress Auditorium (tel: 50.93.00) — March 18 at 9: Charles Aznavour.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM. Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — March 15 and 19 at 8:15: "Elna" (Van Schayk/Mozart).
• Paradiso — March 15: The Undertones.
• Carre — March 17: Gary Numan and Tubeway Army.
• Rijksmuseum, Print Room — March 15-May 18: Toulouse-Lautrec, graphics.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — March 14, 16, 18, 20 and 24 at 8: "Faust," Giacomo Aragall, Ruggero Raimondi, Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.
ZURICH. Staatsarchiv — Through March 22: Exhibition on the life of journalist Joseph Roth (1894-1939).
• Opernhaus (tel: 32.69.22) — March 14 at 8: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing), March 15 at 8: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
• Grosser Tonhalleaal (tel: 201.15.80) — March 16 at 8:15: Peter Serkin piano (Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN. Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — March 14, 15 and 16 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Mark Zeltzer piano (Prokofiev, Beethoven, Liszt), March 18 at 8: I Musici di Roma (Bach, Vivaldi, Corelli), March 20 at 8: Cleveland Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven).
• Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — March 14 at 7: "Carmen," March 16 at 7: "Eugene Onegin," March 17 at 7: "Die Zauberflöte," March 18 at 7: "Fidelio."
DUESSELDORF. Tonhalle — March 14 at 8: David Qualey guitarist/composer, March 17 at 8: Kruschek Quartet (Beethoven, Brahms).
• Robert Schumann Saal — March 19 at 8: Cleveland Quartet (Beethoven, Debussy).
FRANKFURT. Saal der Deutschen Bank — March 21 at 8: Vermeer Quartet (Mozart, Smetana, Beethoven).
• Oper der Stadtischen Bühnen — March 14: "Lello," March 15: "Fidelio," March 16: "Der Fliegende Holländer," March 20: "Jenufa."
HAMBURG. Staatsoper (tel: 040/33.15.55) — March 14 and 17 at 7:30: "Die Italianerin in Alger" (Rossini), March 15 at 7:30: "Lulu" (Berg), March 16 at 5: "Parsifal" (Wagner), March 19 at 7:30: "Maison Lescaut" (Puccini).
• Altes Residenztheater — March 14, 15 and 18: "Der Misanthrope" (Moliere), March 19: "Betrogen" (Pinter).
• Herkulesaal der Residenz — March 15 at 8: Peter Serkin piano (Beethoven, Chopin), March 17 at 8: Cleveland Quartet, Edward Brunner clarinet (Haydn, Brahms, Beethoven), March 20 at 8: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Yoav Talmi conductor (Mahler).
STUTTGART. Württembergische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.07) — Grosses Haus — March 15 at 7:30: "Der Barber von Sevilla" (Rossini), March 16 and 17 at 7:30: "La Traviata" (Verdi), March 18 at 7:30: "Agon," "Die Feste" and "Sacre du Printemps" (Debussy), March 19 at 8: "Elektra," March 20: "Rigoletto."
• Kammertheater, Grosses Haus (tel: 22.13.07) — March 15 and 18 at 8: "Mann ist Mann" (Brecht).

An East German Comes In From the Cold



Klaus Wittkugel's abstract photography: Left, "Steps in Light and Shadow," right, "Washroom at the Pithead."

by C.G. Copic

PARIS — In an event rare in the West, a small Parisian photo gallery is showing an East German's work without the official sanction of the German Democratic Republic. The Galerie PhotoEast here is exhibiting about 30 black-and-white photographs and a dozen posters of 70-year-old Klaus Wittkugel, one of East Germany's most important graphic designers for the past 30 years.

As Wittkugel explained last week: "My desire to see this city at my age overcame the hope of having a more complete show — one that would have taken two years to organize."

The show contains some excellent prewar photographs, beginning in 1927, that bring out Germany's cultural heritage of the period — especially the then-revolutionary "New Objectivity" style of the 1920s and early 1930s. "I was looking for a way to show the objects from a different angle, to play with light and let a viewer look through them," Wittkugel said in an interview.

In one 1931 photograph, "Washroom at the Pithead," several miners' outfits hang in midair almost like dead bodies — making a seemingly grim picture into abstract design. There is also an early experimental photograph in which light reflected from a mirror passes through an empty

glass onto photographic paper, capturing the shape of the glass in clean, organic lines. The postwar work — posters of fine German graphic design — are cultural and political in nature.

Beginning in the 1930s, Wittkugel began working in a Berlin design studio, creating advertising posters and package designs. When the Nazis came to power, he went into semi-hiding for six years with a Jewish girlfriend (who later became his wife), but he continued designing. In 1939 he was drafted, but his wife and four other families were protected by an Air Force colonel (who was later executed for taking part in the July 20, 1944 plot to kill Hitler).

At the end of the War, after serving time first as a British, then as a Russian prisoner, Wittkugel married, became chief graphic designer in the GDR Information Department and began teaching at the Fine Arts University in East Berlin. Since then, he has been designing posters for cultural events, book jackets, magazine covers, stamps and commemorative coins. He was elected a full member of the Fine Arts Academy in 1961, though he is now in semi-retirement.

Wittkugel finds that the language barrier prevents him from fully appreciating graphic design in the West: "The words are so much part of the image that it is difficult for me to see the real message. The world is not so divided that there aren't a lot of similar developments, but

each country draws on its own cultural heritage for the development of its graphic design."

While this is his first one-man show in the West, he has already been included in exhibitions in London, West Berlin, Moscow, Shanghai, Prague, Stockholm, Warsaw and numerous East German cities. Unfortunately, the show does not include many of the designs he created in "Wittkugel," a 400-page study published in Dresden by VEB Verlag, 1986. The show continues at 11 rue Boyer-Laguet, 14, until March 29.



Wittkugel in Paris last week.

Le Mono-Ski: Snow Surfing in the Alps



Young mono-ski enthusiasts prepare for takeoff at Les Grands Montets trail in Chamonix.

by Elizabeth Venant

CHAMONIX, France — Decked out fit for a circus parade, they career around the mountainside, wearing swami pants, silk top hats, lots of hair and rubber noses. They point their ski tips to the valley and schuss down, beads, beards and balloons flying. They ring cowbells and douse the crowd with pink confetti.

It's the opening of the Fourth Annual Grands Montets Derby at Chamonix, an amateur Alpine ski race touted as the world's longest — an ear-popping 6,300-foot decline over nine miles. The initial fanfare has been volunteered by local kids in their favorite new sliders.

A middle-aged woman has just caught on. "Hey, they've got only one ski!" she exclaims. A tanned man in a pale blue ski parka silkscreens with Peter Stuyvesant cigarette packs gives her a "Hey-come-on-lady" look.

These are mono-skis. (Like mono-kinis.) A skier's answer to hanging 10 in the California surf, only now it's cruising across a high mountain glacier, surfing snow.

Other surfing sports — the surfboard, the skateboard and the winterrider, a maneuverable surf-type board designed for snow — have yet to make it in France. But the mono, an American inspiration manufactured in France for the first time this year, is giving even professional French skiers a thrill.

A broad plastic planklike ski, with bindings that anchor boots in a parallel position, the mono was designed by Californian Mike Doyle, a world surfing champion who had the idea of reproducing the sensation of surfing in powder snow.

Around Chamonix, Doyle's invention is getting to be about the hottest thing since hotdog skiing. Sports shops in the valley here post signs announcing "Ici Mono-Skis." Instructors at the

Chamonix Ski School swear by them. And at Les Grands Montets trail, the Argentine Ski School has been offering mono-ski lessons since January. Monos are also appearing at Val d'Isere and Courchevel, and across the border, they're surfacing in Switzerland and Italy.

The cause of the mono-mania is not difficult to understand. It is easier to ski in deep powder on a mono-ski, and powder skiing is very big. Also, explains Pierre Poncelet, a former French acrobatic ski champ who has helped launch mono-skiing in France, you can get a good glide on about any kind of lousy snow — rotten, lumpy or watery — which could make the mono a boon to spring skiing. (It slips on hard-packed slopes but Chamonix's powder lasts until June.)

The mono is also just plain fun. And a bit euphoric. "You let yourself go and glide," says Jean-Marie Devouassoux, who teaches mono-skiing at the Argentine Ski School and sells monos at the ski shop for \$237 (\$150 for children's skis). The trick is keeping your balance; the mono slides very quickly. The technique, which emphasizes body rather than leg work, is somewhat different from regular skiing but, De-

vouassoux says, you have to be able to ski. Mono-skiing is to snow skis roughly what water skiing is to water skis.

But just how you enjoy your mono-skiing depends on the matter of personal taste. Pierre Poncelet, a former French acrobatic ski champ who has helped launch mono-skiing in France, you can get a good glide on about any kind of lousy snow — rotten, lumpy or watery — which could make the mono a boon to spring skiing. (It slips on hard-packed slopes but Chamonix's powder lasts until June.)

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However, for the French skiing establishment, the mono seems to be little more than a circus act, "I don't call that skiing!" says a circus act, "booms Jean-Pierre Martin, head of the Association of Mayors of French Ski Sports Stations. The French Ski Federation "it doesn't handle it."

Duret, the small mountain from which the skiing in France, has so far done to push its product. It presented the mono to the International Winter Sports School in Chamonix last week, but there's been no word and Duret skis are not sold in Paris. "We can take only a small part of the [ski] market," says Andre Duret.

That may well be so. But back at Les Grands Montets the fact hardly bothers the young mono-skiers. The local doctor has matched up two mono-skiers, "laughing, getting up," "building up," and a young woman says the new "trapdoor," "sitting," "If only they could be seated on the thing!"

A Chamonix mono schuss.

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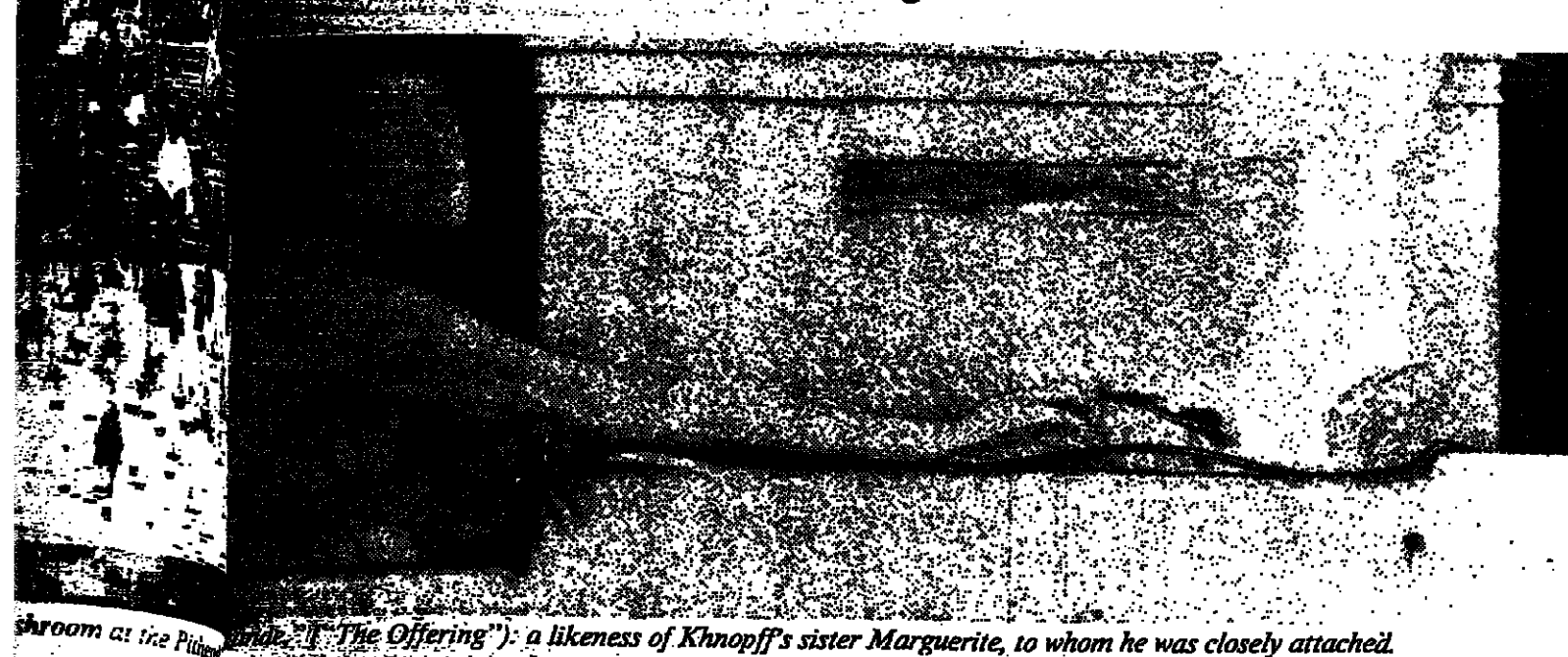
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Fernand Khnopff, the Perfect Symbolist



by Mavis Airey

...the development of the century. This is his first... he has already been... West: Berlin, Prague, Stockholm, and East Germany... does not include many... had in Dresden... and Marvin...

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...the development of the century. This is his first... he has already been... West: Berlin, Prague, Stockholm, and East Germany... does not include many... had in Dresden... and Marvin...

the greatest of our European lyric poets." But such violent disagreement gives an indication of the passion the Symbolist movement aroused at the time. It was a vogue that appealed to a cultured, well-to-do elite, and like any other, had been partisans on either side.

Literary magazines and art reviews were founded to support certain trends: La Jeune Belgique and La Wallonie launched the best young poets of the generation. L'Art Moderne ranged over music, theater, costume and interior design as well as the plastic arts, wielding enormous influence. Through its pages, "Picard's Gang" as their enemies called them (after the founder, lawyer Edmund Picard) eulogized and vituperated with zeal. Verhaeren was a regular contributor, so was the young Octave Maus, who went on to found the Group of XX.

The Group of XX held annual exhibitions devoted to the avant-garde, inviting artists as different as Gauguin, Van Gogh, Seurat and Monet to exhibit. Membership, by election, was prized, but that didn't stop the members from disagreeing violently among themselves.

The brilliant Joris, James Ensor, was always at loggerheads with the others. He ended up being banned and projected his bitterness into a series of paintings inspired by the life of Christ. His "Entry of Christ into Brussels" is full of bitter allusions to the bourgeois elite. He wasn't the only one. The volatile Henry de Groux got himself thrown out after he refused to exhibit in the same show as Van Gogh's "excruciating" paintings, and he threatened a duel when Toulouse-Lautrec came to Van Gogh's defense.

The first-ever Fernand Khnopff retrospective is a painstaking attempt to recreate the atmosphere of the time, even to the point of scenting the rooms with evocative perfumes like jasmine and sandalwood. Fittingly enough, there are plenty of languid, cat-eyed women with flowing hair, enigmatic smiles and other creatures of uncertain gender and species on show.

There are other aspects of Khnopff's work too: dream-like studies of Bruges, loving landscapes of the Ardennes countryside where he spent his childhood holidays, society portraits — some of them remarkable for their intensity — as well as photographs, books and other memorabilia. Khnopff also designed costumes and programs for productions of Maeterlinck's plays, "Pelléas and Mélisande" and "The Blue Bird."

Francine-Claire Legrand, curator of the Brussels Museum of Modern Art, describes the impression Khnopff made: "He was tall and held himself very straight, a little stiffly even, a cane in his hand. He was extremely well-groomed, with a piercing glance, a scornful mouth and an impeccably-trimmed beard. His public mask was impenetrable, his elegance fastidious, but in good taste; he affected a worldly air and a taste for honors — to disguise his disdain for others, his mad egoism and his veneration of solitude."

"Like any self-respecting Brussels intellectual," she adds, "he was an Angliophile." In fact, Khnopff lived for some time in England and was strongly influenced by the Pre-Raphaelites.

Filming "The Sphinx" — Strictly From Hungary

by Carol Offen

BUDAPEST — A bow-tied British archaeologist nervously chisels away at the stone wall of an underground Egyptian tomb. "Can you see anything?" his companions ask excitedly. "Yes, wonderful things," he answers, peering through a hole in the sealed door of Tutankhamen's tomb. On the other side are golden chariots, life-sized pharaonic statues, a sculpted funeral bed... and a film crew.

For this is not 1922. Nor is it Egypt. This is Mafilm Produkciok Studios on Lumumba Utc, a quiet residential street on the outskirts of Budapest. "Sphinx," a \$12-million film based on the Robin Cook's 1979 U.S. bestseller, recently brought the Valley of the Kings to "the Pearl of the Danube" for six weeks.

Directed by Franklin Schaffner and set in 1980, the romantic thriller pits a persevering young Egyptologist (Lesley-Anne Down) against a band of black marketeers who are looting Luxor's ancient tombs. In the process, she discovers an unknown tomb far bigger and more lavish than Tut's.

Her feat is nothing compared to that of the art crew that was given six months to recreate the tombs and thousands of artifacts. "We didn't want to put out the cliché Egyptian tomb sets that you see in most films on Tutankhamen," says the movie's British producer, Stanley O'Toole, who is also producing Herbert Ross' "Nijinsky." It was the wish to get things just right that brought the 60-person film unit to Budapest. "If we'd done these sets in England, we'd have gone through the budget like mad — perhaps to the point of being prohibitive," says O'Toole.

The authenticity, some crew members claim, even extended to hints of the famous Tut curse. When they began the flashback scenes recreating the 1932 Tut discovery by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon, their Panaflex camera strangely refused to function. The plane carrying its replacement from London was delayed by fog. A falling hotel chandelier barely missed a production secretary, and the film's star actress came down with bronchitis. "Death shall come on swift wings," according to the curse, "to him that toucheth the tomb of Pharaoh."

The sets, complete with bas-relief polystyrene walls incised with hieroglyphs and Egyptian papyrus paintings, are indeed convincing. When a crew member tossed his coat on a decorated chest depicting the king in his chariot waging war against the Syrians — a replica of a Carter find — it seemed sacrilegious.

But clearly the National Museum in Cairo, which houses the Tut artifacts, hadn't been persuaded to lend out its priceless treasures to a film company. The veteran art team of Gil Parrando, Terry Marsh and Peter Lamont spent several weeks at the museum, where they could "look but not touch" — studying details, making measurements and taking color photos. But no molds, thank you. They returned to Eng-



land with a mass of rough drawings that was supplemented with research at Oxford's Bodleian Library and the British Museum and, of course, with books, including Carter's own account of his Tut discovery. Egyptologist Carol Andrews of the British Museum served as a consultant.

About 10 artists then manufactured the reproductions of tomb treasures at London's Pinewood Studios, with special attention to "the particular quality of the colors," according to art director Parrando. It took, for instance, 15 different gold sprays to recreate the color of the chariot wheels.

The artifacts came from London by truck, but the sets were constructed in the Mafilm studios here by about 50 Hungarian and British artists. In mid-February, workers were already ripping apart the "unknown Set 1 tomb" set, alone worth about a million dollars, as the unit prepared to move to Egypt's Valley of the Kings for seven weeks of exterior shooting. The artifacts, however, will be "saved" — shipped back to England to sell or tour.

Artifacts, tombs (including the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid) and tunnels, featuring a 4-mile long catacomb rigged to cave in behind a fleeing Lesley-Anne Down, weren't all that required authenticity. When a scene called for bats to descend on the heroine trapped in a 4,000-year-old underground cemetery, real local Carpathian bats were called in — with official government permission, since bats are a protected species in Hungary.

"It's very difficult to think about your acting when you're standing on a load of skeletons, knowing that hundreds of bats are about to be dropped on you," says Down, who co-stars with Frank Langella and Sir John Gielgud. "Suddenly they're dropped on you and you've got just one take and that's it."

Such careful imitations would have cost about three times more in Western Europe, estimates O'Toole, who's previously produced films in Budapest as well as Prague. "The sets alone would've been about five times as much," he says. "If you can make a film so much more cheaply — I'm not talking about saving \$150,000, I'm talking about a lot of money — without compromising the final product, then it's the only answer."

"Sure it has its up-and-down days, but it hasn't been in any way a hardship, just the normal difficulties of working on a location," says the unflappable Schaffner. Still, some crew members felt differently when it came to the more subtle aspects of filming here. Some complained bitterly about the heavy paprika-laden Hungarian food or the dreariness of the life, while others spoke blithely of having their phones tapped. One British crew member even claimed to have found a "bug" under the wallpaper in his hotel room. "One acts reasonably, if not cautiously, so something like that doesn't make a great deal of difference," Schaffner says.

Lesley-Anne Down perhaps summed up the experience best: "They say here that 'Budapest is the Paris of the East.' Well, we can go back and say it categorically is not."

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Club Med

Continued from page 7W

the club of the "4 S's" — sun, sex, sea, and sports. The myth dates back to a misreading of the Club's goals when it was first set up in 1950. As conceived by its founder, Blitz, a Belgian swimming champion, it represented an attempt to break with national social barriers of France in the aftermath of World War II.

It was to offer democratic vacations at best prices to everyone, regardless of wealth. Blitz, with his visionary ideas, set out to be a hopeless businessman. Then, out of nowhere, Gilbert Trigano, ex-Resistant, ex-member of the Communist Party, whose idealism matched his own, joined the French anti-establishment. It was no wonder the club was treated with utmost suspicion at first.

By the early and spartan years — tents, manual facilities were the order of the day — the mysterious fervor of Blitz and Trigano kept the whole operation from cooling. And, little by little, their formulae of the young and the anti-establishment. In spread in Life magazine put them on the national scene.

Like Edmond de Rothschild, who had inherited a fortune from his father, came to the newly chic phenomenon. The young Ed's stay at Arzav in Israel was to have serious implications for the future of the club. The Rothschild heir, from bankruptcy, and the new cashed-up Trigano from a dreamer into a serious man.

The first tent village at Alcudia, Spain, the club has now mushroomed into a national organization on five continents, each as diverse as the aforementioned Edmond, Fiat's Giovanni Agnelli and the bank Paribas.

The basic idea of the villages is simple. It is nothing more nor less than to provide a camp atmosphere for adults with a few attractive young camp counselors.

Over each village is the Chef. He and his team of GOs stay only six months in place; then they must move on.

Mr. Trigano explains why: "A team of GOs sets out from Paris. They arrive in a village and they fall in love with it. There is the challenge of something new and exotic. When they leave six months later, they haven't had time to become bored." He feels that it is this "nomadism" that makes the club a success.

"We have married French fantasy with Anglo-Saxon management techniques," he says, pointing out that 300 other organizations have tried to imitate the formula without success.

Today, even though the GO salary is no higher than the basic wage and the hours are often punishing, the club receives 200 calls a week in America and 500 in France from would-be GOs.

As for the guests, says Mr. Trigano: "The only other nationality as reticent as the French are the Japanese. With everyone else, especially the Americans, we have absolutely no problem."

Difficult to say who in France goes to the club these days because nobody tells. But some devotees who are known include Simone Weil, president of the European Parliament and her husband, Yves Paris stars like Françoise Sagan and Regine admit to going, although their destination is likely to be one of the Club's more "in" villages like Cap Skirring in Senegal.

Nowadays, social criticism of the club contrasts sharply with the respect in which it is held in business circles, as an outstanding performer on the French stock market, and in Third World countries, as a promoter of tourism and cultural exchange.

In Mexico, in Morocco, Malaysia, the Philippines, Egypt and Rumania, to name a few, Club Med President Trigano last year was called in by the chiefs of state to discuss joint village ventures in partnership with the governments.

At a recent meeting of the World Bank to discuss tourism in the Third World, the Club Med representative was the guest of honor. And at its headquarters next to the French Stock Exchange, the club receives more than 100 propositions a year to take over bankrupt hotels around the world. Of these it can accept only seven or eight every year.

Interestingly, the club rarely owns its villages; it tries to rent them for 15-year periods. However, it often arranges financing as well as planning and overseeing construction of new projects.

For the 1980s the club has divided the world into three spheres of influence, the Mediterranean, the Americas and the China Sea. With the new village at Eleuthera in the Bahamas and others planned or under construction in Mexico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, it has only just begun to tap America's enormous tourist potential.

And for the first invasion of United States, there will be a Club Med ski village at Copper Mountain, Colo., opening in December and another planned for Breckenridge, Colo. In two years time Trigano expects 200,000 visitors from the United States, double the present total. In 20 years he hopes for the same number of Japanese, not to mention tapping the Chinese market. "The Chinese and the Japanese work much too hard," says Trigano, who likes to tell visiting Japanese journalists that their country is over-producing and should send its people on vacation instead, preferably with the club.

On the Asian sector this year, Cheating will open in Malaysia in March, and work has begun on villages on the Ile des Pins in New Caledonia and in Bali.

All of this international activity has pushed the club to become more specialized in the different markets, grouping villages into different language blocks so that certain Mediterranean destinations are reserved 80 percent for Germans or Italians, while villages in the Americas cater almost exclusively to English-speaking guests.

Says Patricia Montaigne, Club Med's public relations director, "Someone from United States should think twice about going to one of our Mediterranean clubs, just as a French-speaking person should stay clear of our English-speaking villages in Guadeloupe and Martinique. If you don't understand the language, you can be really lonely."

This is one of the reasons why Club Med tries to handle all of its booking itself through its own centralized and computerized offices — instead of letting travel agents help out.

For anyone planning a summer vacation with Club Med, the advice is "move fast." Bookings opened on Jan. 16 and already July and August are 80 percent booked. Some of the more sought-after clubs were completely sold out 24 hours after the windows opened.

The Discreet Charm of Filming Henry James

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — James Ivory's films have always been something of an acquired taste. The critics may applaud and his public remain faithful, but New York dance halls ("Roseland") and esoteric Indian subjects ("Shakespeare Wallah") included aren't obvious draws at the box-office. So the recent success in the United States and in England of "The Europeans," an adaptation of the 1878 Henry James novel set in 19th-century New England, seems to have taken Ivory by surprise.

"It was a tremendously hard film for me to make, but strangely enough, it's been our most popular film so far," said the slight American film director, in Paris for the film's continental premiere on March 12. He added, with his characteristic aversion to the hard sell, "I wouldn't think people would rush to see an adaptation of Henry James."

That was how the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities felt a few years ago, when it refused to finance the film. In fact, it took Ivory-Merchant Productions (Ivory, the Indian producer Ismail Merchant and the Polish-born writer Ruth Praver Jhabvala) two years to raise enough money to make it. The British National Film Finance Corp. finally contributed 75 percent, and the German entertainment group Polytek made up the rest.

Audiences have proved them right. "The Europeans" has run 38 weeks in London's West End and a good four months in New York, after representing Britain at the 1979 Cannes Film Festival. The painstakingly faithful reconstruction piece recaptures the "sunlit charm" of one of James' lesser novels with a good deal of fine acting. As Vincent Canby, film critic of the New York Times, put it: "The achievement of Mr.

Ivory and Mrs. Jhabvala is their preservation of so much James, so purely, in what's thought to be a hostile medium."

Ivory was introduced to Henry James by Ruth Praver Jhabvala, a great admirer of the American novelist and a prize-winning novelist in her own right (she has scripted almost all of Ivory's other films). Ivory quickly caught her enthusiasm.

In "The Europeans," James tells the story of a European-educated brother and sister who seek refuge with their straitlaced American cousins on a small estate near Boston around 1850. Sophisticated Eugenia (Lee Remick), estranged from her husband, a minor German princeling, finds that holding court among her God-fearing relations taxes even her gifts of personality.

"The novel was an obvious choice for a film adaptation because it is so contained as a story," said Ivory. Set on a country estate in New England (the team used the Barret House, a museum in New Ipswich, N.H.), the film needed no elaborate sets or urban scenes. And, as Ivory put it, "The story itself is so charming, so pleasant. Many of my recent films are fairly depressing, and this was in a different mood. It was a natural reversal, a change of feeling."

But shooting the film was a demanding task for a perfectionist like Ivory. "I feel that if you are going to do a period piece, you absolutely have to get it right, or it's not worth doing," he explained. "Worse still, when you make an adaptation of the book of a well-known novelist, you have the master riding on your shoulders as well as all the usual problems of making a film."

Purist James fans don't have much to carp about. Almost throughout, the crisp, Jamesian dialogue is used verbatim, though Jhabvala's script pulls together several scattered dialogues into one dramatic ballroom scene. James' blond, bland pastor, Mr. Brand, becomes a dark, almost satanic character, and because the shoot-

ing schedule had to be postponed, James' late spring setting was exchanged for one of the most splendid New England falls in a hundred years. "We had uninterrupted good weather for five weeks' shooting," said Ivory. The film gained a great visual bonus.

Though the weather was good, there were other headaches. "It was a tremendous responsibility," said Ivory, "worrying about whether the performances and the details were right." There was the task of getting the 1850 hairstyles and costumes thread-perfect (for other details, Ivory left himself 10 years' leeway — from 1850 to 1860). "But people will always tell you that the actors are wearing the wrong kinds of shoes, that coaches didn't have rubber tires in those days — even that you used the wrong kind of cake. There comes a point where you just have to decide the hell with it."

In making the film, Ivory discovered that he had a real empathy with the puritanical Massachusetts society described in "The Europeans" — even though he is a Californian who grew up in Oregon.

"The New England mentality fascinates me," he said. "That mixture of high-thinking, material affluence and American idealism; the desire to repress hedonistic inclinations for better or worse. It's a special kind of tartness that I find very interesting material to work with." It is summed up in the film by the magnificently tight-lipped Bostonian father (Wesley Addy) in lines like: "Reason does not always penetrate as deeply as the emotions."

The head-on collision between the plain-manners of New England and the fancy airs and caprices of the European cousins is a favorite theme of the American-born Henry James, who spent much of his life in Europe. "Americans in the 19th century went to Europe to find a kind of spiritual betterment," explained Ivory, "to find things that they couldn't find at home."



Director Ivory appears, frock-coated, as an extra in his film "The Europeans."

Ivory sees a parallel with the young Americans of today who bypass Europe, pursuing a similar quest in India and the East. He dealt with this idea in his early Indian films — "Shakespeare Wallah" (1965), about a group of traveling actors in India, "The Guru" (1960), and "Bombay Talkie" (1970) — and he is now mulling over a film about an Indian holy woman featuring Madhur Jaffrey, who starred in "Autobiography of a Princess" (1975).

This last, in which an Indian princess recalls her past life, incorporates home movies shot by maharajas in the 1930s. Ivory, who considers "Autobiography" his best Indian film, says it "adds up to an indictment of royal India."

Roseland ballroom, grew out of an evening Ivory spent there a few years ago. He felt it would be a good location for a film and forced Ruth Praver Jhabvala to find inspiration for a script there. "She found it depressing in the same way as she finds ashrams are," he said, but the film was enthusiastically reviewed.

Two more recent ventures use artistic documents as contrived starting points. "Hallelujah over George and Bonnie's Pictures" (1979) was commissioned for the arts program of London Weekend Television, the British network. Ivory was first drawn to India by seeing some "vibrant" Indian miniatures in San Francisco, and he used this long-standing interest as a focus for a "fairy tale" about the attempts of some Westerners to lay their hands on a maharaja's Indian miniatures.

A companion piece, nesting complex "Jane Austen — New York," which also an unlikely document into a film. In a hitherto unpublished Jane Austen play, notebook covered in spidery handwriting fastened together with dressmakers' pins put up for auction at Sotheby's. It was a sight unseen, for £18,000 by David Ascher, editor of the London Observer. A weekend event, auctioneered Ascher on and bought the production rights for a work. Then, equally enthusiastic, Ivory, to produce it.

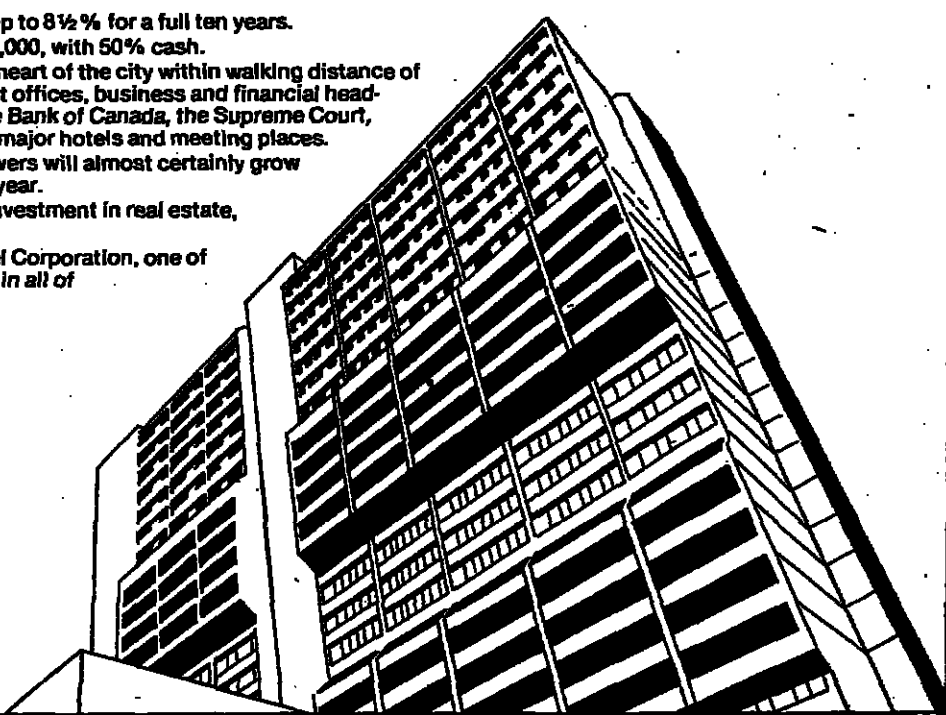
On closer inspection, the play turned be a jumbled collection of scenes with Jane Austen when she was only 10 years which was, as Ivory puts it, "unproduced play." Only one sharply observed scene, the madly heroic Harriet Byron is a by the wicked Sir Hargrave Poffinbush, a vagabond, Ruth Jhabvala, who "didn't connect a whole Jane Austen play" and worked it into a script about two groups of young New York actors, attempting to stage its own version of a fished Jane Austen play.

Meanwhile, the 19th century still is. Another upcoming project is a collaboration with WGBH-TV, the Boston television on a two-part series on the James family, has't forgotten the making of "The peans." "All the crew was dying to go costumes," he recalled, "and many of it feature as extras in the film. I once came cameraman, Larry Fizer, admiring him top hat in front of a bathroom mirror, didn't forgo the pleasure himself. In one in which boxes of cargo from China are opened, he makes the first film appear his career as a gentleman dressed in a frock coat."

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Saudis Said to Grant Turkey \$600 Million

By Carl Gewirtz

SAUDI ARABIA, March 13 (AP)—Saudi Arabia is expected to grant Turkey a \$600 million loan, according to a report from a Saudi official. The loan is part of a larger package of aid and credits that Saudi Arabia is providing to Turkey. The report says the loan will be used for a variety of purposes, including the development of infrastructure and the improvement of the country's financial situation. The Saudi official said that the loan is a sign of Saudi Arabia's commitment to its friendship with Turkey and its support for Turkey's efforts to stabilize its economy.



Turgut Ozal

manly urged oil-producing nations to be more active in financing the deficits of the oil importers, are not inclined to view Saudi Arabia's reported participation as the beginning of a new era of direct lending to deficit countries by cash-surplus oil-producing nations.

These officials say they would "welcome" Saudi Arabia's reported "cooperation." But those with close ties to Saudi Arabia insist that there has been no fundamental shift in the very conservative approach Saudi Arabia takes in deploying its mammoth cash surplus and that it is not about to begin lending directly to deficit countries on a large scale.

OECD Meeting

Turkey's financial situation will be examined March 24 here at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. March 26, OECD members are scheduled to announce how much money they intend to make available to Turkey this year.

A year ago, 18 OECD members and the Common Market Commission pledged \$962 million in aid. Of this, some \$350 million was tied to exports from the donor countries and was unused.

With Turkey in desperate need of cash, one of the key issues to be thrashed out at next week's OECD meeting is how much of each nation's commitment should be tied to procurement of goods. However, as in the past, each donor nation sets its own terms on its commitment.

The Turkish government of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel announced on Jan. 25 a sweeping economic plan that included price hikes of up to 400 percent, a 33-percent devaluation of the lira and incentives to lure foreign investors to Turkey.

"The preliminary results of the program are promising," Mr. Ozal said in Brussels today. "Up to now, I believe, we have been rather successful."

Jolts Forecast in Quarterly Earnings

Bumpy Road Facing Computer Industry

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ)—The turbulence in the capital markets and the unusually high level of interest rates are raising concern among analysts even for industries with a strong business outlook, such as the computer industry.

Ulric Weil, computer analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., says that the combination of the rise in interest rates and the recession outlook will hurt 1980-1981 earnings and order rates of the computer and office equipment companies.

But Mr. Weil says that the investor's real concern should not be the possibility of a collapse of effective demand and earnings. Instead, he says in his latest appraisal of the outlook, investors should be prepared for unexpected jolts to the quarterly earnings patterns of computer makers.

Some shuffling down of earnings estimates has to be expected, he says. "These are volatile stocks, except possibly International Business Machines, and in this environment, this volatility would tend to show up on the downside" in wide price swings.

Remains Confident

Mr. Weil is sufficiently confident about the ability of "good" companies to manage themselves that he says weakness in the stocks' prices could be seen as a buying opportunity.

But high interest rates mean that it will cost more for the companies to finance a given level of activity, he says. They also portend a further tilt toward leasing by computer users, a less profitable and

more capital intensive trend for manufacturers, he says, though "good" companies should be able to manage well through this but could have a quarter here or there that's off target.

Assuming credit remains available, he says, the sales-to-lease ratio is unlikely to deteriorate enough to cause a severe earnings slump. However, "optimistic earnings projections will have to be pared," he adds.

The trend in favor of leasing has been under way for some time and contributed to an earnings decline at IBM last year. An IBM official said yesterday that financing rental equipment was the company's biggest use of capital funds last year, growing to \$4.2 billion from \$2.7 billion in 1978.

The official added, "It's just too early to tell" how 1980 net will be affected because lease-purchase trends are difficult to forecast.

Mr. Weil says he expects the rates of computer industry earnings to peak by midyear and a recession to start this spring. "The adverse effect should be short-lived although, in some cases, fairly painful," he says. He believes the need for industry to improve productivity will keep basic demand for computer equipment strong.

"The key assumption in all of this is that money remains available, even if at high cost," he says. "So far, this has been the case. If we get a true credit crunch, where money just isn't available, we will be in a very different, very serious situation and all bets would be off."

Dollar Up, Gold Off

U.S. Banks Raise Prime to 18 1/4%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 13 — With the Carter administration working to introduce its new anti-inflation package tomorrow, major U.S. banks today raised their prime lending rates a 1/4 percentage point to a record 18 1/4 percent.

Meanwhile, soaring Eurodollar interest rates today set the stage for a sharp rise of the dollar against major world currencies as the price of gold continued to fall.

Chase Manhattan was the first bank to announce the rise in its prime — the interest rate that banks charge their best corporate customers for short-term loans. It was followed by Continental Illinois, Wells Fargo, United California, Marine Midland and Mellon Bank. Other major banks were expected to move to the higher level.

The increases reflect the high cost of money, which has been fueled by inflation and by the Federal Reserve's countermoves to cool inflation by squeezing money-supply growth. Some bankers expect the Fed soon will raise its 15 percent discount rate — the interest the Fed charges member banks for loans — by as much as two percentage points to 15 percent. That would add further pressure to other interest rates.

'More Reflective'

Chase, the third largest U.S. bank, said in a statement: "Today's adjustment brings the prime to a level more reflective of the general increase in market rates, which has continued over recent months."

By the end of European currency trading, the dollar had risen to 1.8210 Deutsche marks, its highest level since last autumn and up from 1.8075 DM late yesterday. The dollar also rose to 1.7432 Swiss francs from 1.7285.

The high interest rates were attractive enough to draw funds out of gold and into the dollar, resulting not only in the strong demand for dollars but also causing the price of gold to drop sharply on European bullion markets. The late London quote for gold at \$357 an ounce was sharply below yesterday's finish of \$387.50.

A Zurich bullion dealer said the new defense line of \$550 is being

tested, and should it break, "we might go as far down as \$500."

There was some dollar selling by central banks, including the Bundesbank, but the volume of such activity was thought to be small overall. Even the Bundesbank, by intervening in restrained fashion, had let the market know that it would not attempt to resist the dollar's surge.

The dollar's rise against the pound sterling was relatively less sharp. The pound was quoted in London at \$2.225, down from \$2.235 yesterday. The dollar also gained to 4.2472 French francs from 4.2270.

Prices Fall On Wall St.

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices fell today amid rising interest rates and investor uncertainty ahead of the Carter administration's anti-inflation package.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 9.98 to 809.56, its lowest level since late November, and declines led advances by about 9 to 5 as turnover slowed to about 33 million shares.

Second most active IBM lost 1 1/4. IBM said the size and timing of future financing will depend on customer demand and the ratio of customer leases to sales.

Active Honeywell fell 3/4 after forecasting a decline in first quarter net.

Clark Oil fell 2 1/4. It denied the company or its major holder were talking about a merger.

U.S. automakers reported early-March sales fell, with Ford's off 17.8 percent, General Motors' off nearly 3.8 percent and Chrysler's down 14 percent.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Clark Consolidated to 10 cents a share, Jamesbury to 15, Shawmut to 70, Treadway Cos to 7 and U.S. Shoe to 40.

Wyle Laboratories declared a 5-for-4 stock split and increased the quarterly cash dividend on the pre-split shares to 12 1/2 cents from 10.

Bundesbank Acts to Raise Flows of Foreign Funds

By Carl Gewirtz

FRANKFURT, March 13 (AP)—The Bundesbank's Central Bank in a major shift of monetary policy, today announced it would loosen restrictions on foreign currency flows and allow banks to accept deposits in foreign currencies, a move aimed at attracting more foreign funds to the German banking system.

The regular biweekly meeting announced that it would government suggestions of limitations on the sale of domestic bonds.

There is clearly aimed at the inflow of foreign currency outflows to return deficits in the current account of West Germany's balance of payments as well as from capital movements in foreign investments in Germany.

The council agreed with the government that the sale of fixed interest West German securities of two years and can be offered abroad in the previous limit to four years.

The council also agreed with the government to two-year sales of notes already in the market of future official notes, previously also had been to maturities of four years.

Bank President Karl Otto a speech last night, said 1980 West German current would produce a deficit of billion DM to which capital of over 10 billion DM added this year. This, he said, would cover a near-DM deficit in the current year, but that "central bank reserves would not be for filling the gap."

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U.S. Moves to Boost Argentine Trade

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, March 13 — Despite his accusations of human rights violations, the United States has given a "preliminary commitment" to provide financing for Argentina's \$7-billion hydroelectric project on the Argentine-Paraguay border.

Announcement of the U.S. agency's offer was made Tuesday in Buenos Aires by a trade mission consisting of Deputy U.S. Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges Jr., Ex-Im Bank director Donald Stengel and executives of U.S. companies bidding on the project.

The mission's three-day visit was an indication that the Carter administration, which at one time had withheld such loans because of the military government's repression, now regards Argentina as a promising export market that could reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

However, the Ex-Im Bank spokesman in Washington noted that the \$700 million "preliminary commitment" was not the first such to Argentina following a change in the law governing the agency's operations. In November 1978, Congress instructed the Ex-Im Bank not to turn down any transactions for "nonfinancial considerations, including human rights considerations, unless the president so directs the bank," the spokesman said.

Two years ago, the agency turned down a \$270 million credit for Argentina for the Yacireta project after the State Department's human rights office vetoed the loan on the grounds that Argentina had violated human rights. Under pressure from Congress, the U.S. government no longer withholds loans from repressive governments unless the money might be used against dissenters.

The Ex-Im Bank credit is conditioned on Buenos Aires' acceptance of bids by Westinghouse Electric and Allis-Chalmers to supply the project's 20 generators and turbines. Bidding for the Parana River project closes in June.

Mr. Stengel said that the Ex-Im Bank made a minimum rate offer — repayment of the loan over 10 years at interest of under 8 percent a year — to be competitive. He said that the agency has offered or will offer Argentina loans of \$500 million for an additional 19 projects in energy and steel production, railways and communications.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan		Kabota	
1979	1978	1979	1978
Revenue	22,706	109,641	103,455
Profits	1,621	3,118	3,207
Per Share ADR	1.048	48	51

Sweden		Svenska Tennishallen	
1979	1978	1979	1978
Revenue	1,006	5,910	5,390
Profits	37.5	208.0	98.0
Per Share	0.1017	11.40	5.80

United States		Int'l Telephone & Telegraph	
1979	1978	1979	1978
Revenue	1,000	595.1	570.0
Profits	75.4	37.7	152.0
Per Share	0.993	0.153	1.05

United States		United States	
1979	1978	1979	1978
Revenue	791.0	703.8	19,400
Profits	35.9	34.8	381.0
Per Share	0.14	0.138	2.65

GATT Divided On New Leader

GENEVA, March 13 (AP-DJ)—The decision-making council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today failed to reach a consensus on the choice of a new director-general to succeed Olivier Long, whose term ends May 5. The council decided that more consultations were needed.

Meanwhile, an AP-Dow Jones report (HT, March 13) that the United States now regrets a secret agreement made last year between it and the EEC to support Arthur Dunkel of Switzerland was denied today by the U.S. mission in Geneva, which called the report "a total fabrication."

Knowledgeable sources, however, have recommended to AP-DJ the original report.

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Denominated in U.S. Dollars

March Issue

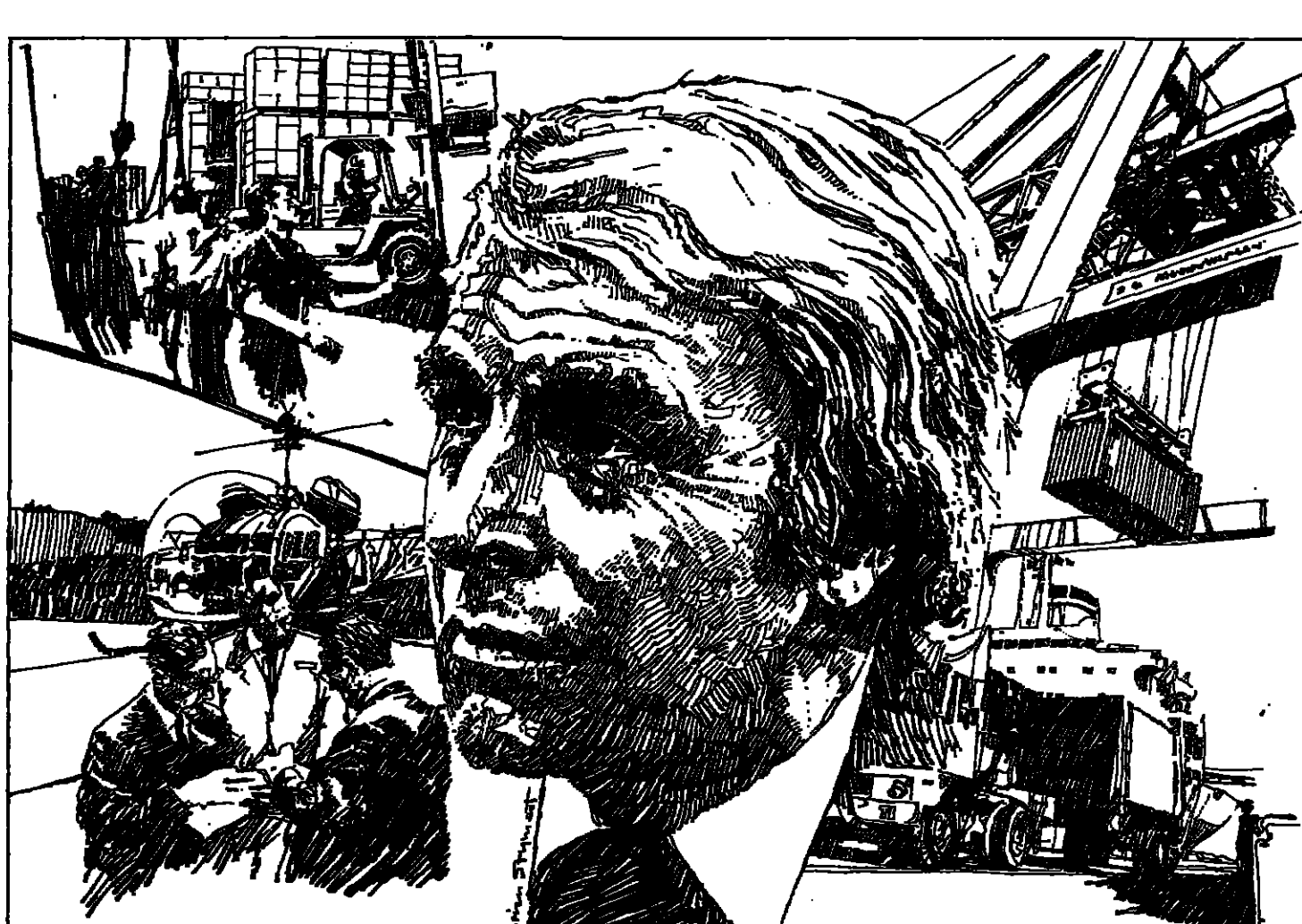
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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 13, 1980

Dollar	De-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	Yen
1M. 17 1/8 - 18 1/16	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	17 1/4 - 17 15/16	13 1/4
3M. 18 7/16 - 18 9/16	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	18 1/4 - 18 1/2	14 1/4
6M. 18 9/16 - 18 11/16	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	5 1/2 - 5 1/2	18 1/2 - 18 3/4	14 3/4
9M. 18 1/2 - 18 5/8	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	5 1/2 - 5 1/2	18 3/4 - 19 1/4	15 1/4
1Y. 17 1/4 - 17 1/2	9 11/16 - 9 13/16	5 11/16 - 5 1/2	17 1/2 - 17 3/4	15 3/4

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Chicago Futures

March 13, 1980

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.25 1/2	4.29 1/2	4.27 1/2	4.28 1/2	+0.01
Jul	4.40 1/2	4.44 1/2	4.42 1/2	4.43 1/2	+0.01
Dec	4.55 1/2	4.59 1/2	4.57 1/2	4.58 1/2	+0.01
Mar	4.85 1/2	4.89 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.88 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 18,522.
Total open interest Wed. 48,522, up 1,226 from Tues.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.25 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.27 1/2	2.28 1/2	+0.01
Jul	2.35 1/2	2.39 1/2	2.37 1/2	2.38 1/2	+0.01
Dec	2.45 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.48 1/2	+0.01
Mar	2.55 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.58 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 46,073.
Total open interest Wed. 158,797, off 971 from Tues.

SOYBEAN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	12.25 1/2	12.29 1/2	12.27 1/2	12.28 1/2	+0.01
Jul	12.35 1/2	12.39 1/2	12.37 1/2	12.38 1/2	+0.01
Dec	12.45 1/2	12.49 1/2	12.47 1/2	12.48 1/2	+0.01
Mar	12.55 1/2	12.59 1/2	12.57 1/2	12.58 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 27,250.
Total open interest Wed. 108,932, off 2,004 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	17.50 1/2	17.54 1/2	17.52 1/2	17.53 1/2	+0.01
Jul	17.60 1/2	17.64 1/2	17.58 1/2	17.62 1/2	+0.01
Dec	17.70 1/2	17.74 1/2	17.68 1/2	17.72 1/2	+0.01
Mar	17.80 1/2	17.84 1/2	17.78 1/2	17.82 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 7,543.
Total open interest Wed. 51,642, off 395 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	22.50 1/2	22.54 1/2	22.52 1/2	22.53 1/2	+0.01
Jul	22.60 1/2	22.64 1/2	22.58 1/2	22.62 1/2	+0.01
Dec	22.70 1/2	22.74 1/2	22.68 1/2	22.72 1/2	+0.01
Mar	22.80 1/2	22.84 1/2	22.78 1/2	22.82 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 6,528.
Total open interest Wed. 57,046, off 1,232 from Tues.

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.25 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2	+0.01
Jul	1.35 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	+0.01
Dec	1.45 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	+0.01
Mar	1.55 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 361.
Total open interest Wed. 3,768, up 58 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68.50	69.15	68.00	68.50	+0.55
Jul	71.15	71.80	70.15	71.15	+0.55
Dec	73.75	74.40	72.15	73.75	+0.55
Mar	76.35	77.00	74.75	76.35	+0.55

Sales Wed. 2,509.
Total open interest Wed. 38,963, up 754 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	60.50	61.15	60.00	60.50	+0.55
Jul	63.15	63.80	61.55	63.15	+0.55
Dec	65.75	66.40	64.15	65.75	+0.55
Mar	68.35	69.00	66.75	68.35	+0.55

Sales Wed. 1,071.
Total open interest Wed. 24,763, off 147 from Tues.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	43.00	43.50	42.50	43.00	+0.50
Jul	43.00	43.50	42.50	43.00	+0.50
Dec	43.00	43.50	42.50	43.00	+0.50
Mar	43.00	43.50	42.50	43.00	+0.50

Est. sales 10,105; sales Wed. 87, off 22 from Tues.

SHRIMP	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Jul	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Dec	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Mar	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50

Est. sales 10,105; sales Wed. 87, off 22 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	17.50 1/2	17.54 1/2	17.52 1/2	17.53 1/2	+0.01
Jul	17.60 1/2	17.64 1/2	17.58 1/2	17.62 1/2	+0.01
Dec	17.70 1/2	17.74 1/2	17.68 1/2	17.72 1/2	+0.01
Mar	17.80 1/2	17.84 1/2	17.78 1/2	17.82 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 7,543.
Total open interest Wed. 51,642, off 395 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	22.50 1/2	22.54 1/2	22.52 1/2	22.53 1/2	+0.01
Jul	22.60 1/2	22.64 1/2	22.58 1/2	22.62 1/2	+0.01
Dec	22.70 1/2	22.74 1/2	22.68 1/2	22.72 1/2	+0.01
Mar	22.80 1/2	22.84 1/2	22.78 1/2	22.82 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 6,528.
Total open interest Wed. 57,046, off 1,232 from Tues.

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.25 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2	+0.01
Jul	1.35 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	+0.01
Dec	1.45 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	+0.01
Mar	1.55 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 361.
Total open interest Wed. 3,768, up 58 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68.50	69.15	68.00	68.50	+0.55
Jul	71.15	71.80	70.15	71.15	+0.55
Dec	73.75	74.40	72.15	73.75	+0.55
Mar	76.35	77.00	74.75	76.35	+0.55

Sales Wed. 2,509.
Total open interest Wed. 38,963, up 754 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	60.50	61.15	60.00	60.50	+0.55
Jul	63.15	63.80	61.55	63.15	+0.55
Dec	65.75	66.40	64.15	65.75	+0.55
Mar	68.35	69.00	66.75	68.35	+0.55

Sales Wed. 1,071.
Total open interest Wed. 24,763, off 147 from Tues.

Open High Low Close Chg.

Est. sales 10,105; sales Wed. 87, off 22 from Tues.

SHRIMP	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Jul	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Dec	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
Mar	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50

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SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	17.50 1/2	17.54 1/2	17.52 1/2	17.53 1/2	+0.01
Jul	17.60 1/2	17.64 1/2	17.58 1/2	17.62 1/2	+0.01
Dec	17.70 1/2	17.74 1/2	17.68 1/2	17.72 1/2	+0.01
Mar	17.80 1/2	17.84 1/2	17.78 1/2	17.82 1/2	+0.01

Sales Wed. 7,543.
Total open interest Wed. 51,642, off 395 from Tues.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 13, 1980

Dollar Bonds	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Alcoa 10-10-80	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+0.00
Alcoa 10-10-80	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+0.00
Alcoa 10-10-80	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+0.00
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Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 13, 1980. Do not include bank service charges.

From	To	Rate
London	New York	1.60
London	Paris	6.55
London	Frankfurt	1.80
London	Zurich	2.00

Est. sales

Young Swiss 2d

Ingemar Wins Giant Slalom

By Samuel Abt

Austria, March 13 — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won the giant slalom today in the way he has won the other two events of the World Cup series in Austria.

Stenmark, 24 years old next week, put the difference between himself and the other skiers in the world. He was a "well-prepared and just right for me."

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Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden (center) is congratulated after winning another giant slalom by Joel Gazpoz of Switzerland (left), who was second, and Hans Ena of Austria, who finished third.

Spurs Restore Shumate's Drive

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT) — Certain incidents stand out for John Shumate, the Detroit Pistons' 31-year-old forward, as he looks back on his career.

Shumate, who was drafted by the Pistons in 1974, has been a steady performer for the team. He has been a key player in the team's success.

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Shumate's trade to San Antonio stirred some controversy. The 31-year-old forward had become a favorite in the five seasons he played center for the Spurs.

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Major Issues in the Baseball Talks

What the Owners Want

Proposal	Corresponding provision under agreement that expired Dec. 31.	Players' response to proposal
A player from the signing team's major league roster will be assigned to another team's farm system.	A choice from the annual amateur draft as free-agent compensation.	Totally unacceptable. "None, no, nothing," says Reggie Jackson, New York Yankees player representative.
A salary structure to set a maximum for each player in his first six seasons in the major leagues, to a top of \$153,500 in the sixth season.	None.	"The players don't take the salary structure seriously," says Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association.
To have each player vested in the pension plan from his first day in the major leagues.	Each player vested after four seasons.	Workers. The association sees the proposal as an effort by the owners to gain favor with the younger players and thus cause division within the association.

What the Players Want

Proposal	Corresponding provision under agreement that expired Dec. 31.	Owners' response to proposal
Player eligibility for free agency after four years in the major leagues.	Eligibility after six years.	An insistence that there be no change from the old agreement. The owners cite the costs of player development.
Concerning the right to take salary disputes to arbitration, player eligibility after half a season in the major leagues.	Eligibility after two full years of service in the major leagues, performed in at least three different seasons.	Again, resistance. Owners particularly sensitive to change after recent \$700,000 arbitration award to Bruce Sutter of the Chicago Cubs.
An increase in the owner contribution to the pension plan commensurate with 100 percent increase, effective this year, in revenue from national television package. Pension contributions and TV revenue have traditionally been linked.	N/A.	An increase of about two-thirds what the players are seeking.

The New York Times

Kuhn With Owners in Labor Dispute

By Thomas Boswell

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., March 13 (WP) — If the position of the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, carries weight, as it has in the past, then the resolution of the baseball labor dispute probably will include partial compensation for teams that lose free agents.

The commissioner of baseball staked out several fundamental philosophical positions this week regarding owner-player negotiations and what he would consider best for baseball.

"I think that partial compensation [an owner's proposal] is definitely needed and probably some form of salary scales, too," Kuhn said. "There simply has to be some tapering off in player salaries. Financially, baseball could live where it is today, even with million-dollar-a-year contracts. But, unless some mechanism is found, salaries won't stay where they are."

"So far, baseball's ticket prices during this free-agent era have not even kept pace with inflation rates. But, at some point, the fan is going to have to pay, and that's when the game will be hurt."

"It's obvious to me that the open marketplace will never take care of putting a ceiling on salaries. Supply and demand won't do it. Within the family of baseball, there's a large gap between the most and the least prosperous."

"Competition is so intense for players, that the more prosperous are just going to keep driving salaries up in the bidding."

Traditionally, Kuhn has been considered an advocate for the owners, since they hired him. However, in recent years has shown more independence, even opposing the owners during the labor problems in 1976, when he ordered all spring training camps open after an owners' lock out.

"I believe that free-agency was a quite inevitable development," Kuhn said. "In fact, if I could unilaterally abolish it tomorrow, I wouldn't."

"But some modifications in the system are essential. The last basic agreement was clearly labeled as 'experimental.' Partial compensation would be a constructive thing and I very much hope that we will see it during my time as commissioner."

Kuhn's position is particularly interesting because it assumes, as the owners do, that compensation and salary scales should be taken for granted as a starting point for negotiation, with the details of those new systems being the grist of the bargaining.

The players association regards both proposals as anathema, even in broad theory. "I am very involved in the negotiations, but I don't anticipate using the broad powers of the commission to take any actions," Kuhn said. "If I thought the owners were wrong, as I did in '76, I would find ways to let them know that I didn't think their position was workable."

"However, I think they are being very realistic this time. They are not standing in the way of the start of the season. Their proposals, I think, attempt to be reasonable."

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Receiver for NFL Chiefs

Dies After Wrist Surgery

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP) — Mel Johnson, a wide receiver for the Kansas City Chiefs, died last night after a cardiac arrest during wrist surgery last week to correct an old football injury.

Johnson, 25, had been on a respirator in the critical care unit since suffering heart failure during the operation. The spokesman said that doctors and Johnson's family decided to remove him from the respirator.

Johnson never played a game for the Chiefs, but a club spokesman, Doug Kelly, said today that the Chiefs had high hopes for him. He was signed as a free agent by the Chiefs last summer but missed the season with a split finger.

The hospital spokesman said that the "admitting diagnosis was a fracture of the left navicular [a bone in the wrist], according to Dr. James Whitaker, the treating surgeon."

"The navicular had failed to heal," the spokesman said. "The procedure was an attempt to allow the navicular to heal."

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Business-Minded Cardinals Learn the Value of Their Prime Assets

Exhibition Baseball

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (NYT) — Keith Hernandez stood behind the batting cage in the St. Louis Cardinals camp and considered what he had wrought at the age of 26: batting champion of the National League at .344, tied with Willie Stargell as Most Valuable Player and then a tenfold raise to \$760,000 a year.

"Other guys are getting it," he said quietly. "Why not me? What's happened in my life in the last 12 months hasn't hit me yet, but it will. I was coming off a bad year, and I was trying to keep from being sent back to the minor leagues. But it was the final year of my contract, and everything came together in a kind of classical way."

Garry Templeton stood nearby and considered what he had wrought at 24: the most hits in the league with 211; the distinction of being the first switch-hitter in history to get 100 hits or more left-handed and right-handed in the same season; a .314 average; rave reviews as a shortstop and a fivefold raise to more than \$650,000 a year.

"I was getting tired of having contract squabbles all the time," he said. "Now I can relax and play baseball."

Hernandez and Templeton and all their teammates will have to play a lot of baseball this season. The Cardinals finished last year and drew 1,627,256 customers at home. The team gets paid nothing from the concessions or parking at Busch Memorial Stadium. Now, says John Claiborne, the general manager, it must draw nearly 2 million fans to break even.

Not only that, but Ted Simmons earns more than \$600,000 as the catcher and team leader, and Bobby Bonds arrived in a trade from the Cleveland Indians at \$500,000 a year. So the four top hitters on a hitting team will cost \$2.5 million this summer, whether or not the Cardinals win their first pennant in 12 years.

The irony is that the team is owned by August Busch Jr., the beer king, who was one of the most militant critics of the money explosion that rocked baseball with the free-agent revolution four years ago. What happened?

"We want to keep our prime assets," Claiborne replied. "People have always said the Cardinals were cheap. That is not true. When I came here in October 1978, I dismissed it with Mr. Busch. I told him I'm a businessman. I know what it takes to develop players, buy them, trade them. It's business."

But after Claiborne was hired as executive vice president 17 months ago, following a shakeup that ousted him from the Boston Red Sox, the policy began to bend. The Cardinals pursued Pete Rose in the open market, but lost to the Philadelphia Phillies. And they made bids for Tommy John and other stars.

They also waited for farmhands like Hernandez and Templeton to mature, and they traded other farm products like Jerry Mumphrey and John Denney to acquire Bonds from Cleveland. Finally, they shelled out huge sums to keep their maturing heroes: \$3.8 million for Hernandez for five years, \$4 million for Templeton for six.

"We want to retain our premium players, our assets," Claiborne repeated. "We used the same business sense to withdraw from the market for ordinary players. We decided too many ordinary guys were commanding high prices this year, so we took a hike. It's business. What would Lee Iacocca do at Chrysler?"

And if the Cardinals, with their new outlook and new capitalists, do not win and draw fans?

"I'm concerned, sure, for the future," Claiborne said. "But it's business. Where we're headed I don't know."

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Receiver for NFL Chiefs

Dies After Wrist Surgery

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP) — Mel Johnson, a wide receiver for the Kansas City Chiefs, died last night after a cardiac arrest during wrist surgery last week to correct an old football injury.

Johnson, 25, had been on a respirator in the critical care unit since suffering heart failure during the operation. The spokesman said that doctors and Johnson's family decided to remove him from the respirator.

Johnson never played a game for the Chiefs, but a club spokesman, Doug Kelly, said today that the Chiefs had high hopes for him. He was signed as a free agent by the Chiefs last summer but missed the season with a split finger.

The hospital spokesman said that the "admitting diagnosis was a fracture of the left navicular [a bone in the wrist], according to Dr. James Whitaker, the treating surgeon."

"The navicular had failed to heal," the spokesman said. "The procedure was an attempt to allow the navicular to heal."

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